ADDRESS

TO THE

VETERANS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

EMBODYING A

HISTORICAL CONTRAST OF THE TWO GREAT POLITICAL PARTIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

— ON —

VITAL ISSUES,

WITH PERSONAL REMINISCENCES AND OTHER PERTINENT EPISODES.

ALSO:

AN APPENDIX OF THREE CHAPTERS, ENTITLED

"THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CLUB PILLORIED."

"A NEW PLUNDERCRAT ORGAN DISGUISED IN THE GARB OF DEMOCRACY."—"TO THE GREENBACK-LABOR VOTERS."

BY

CHARLES EDWARD PICKETT.

M. W. V. AND PACIFIC COAST PIONEER OF 1842.

1880

INTRODUCTION.

THE author of the following exposition was a soldier in the Mexican War, the field of such performance lying in California. A member of the YERBA BUENA Volunteers, which Company he took a leading part in organizing, and was tendered the Captaincy, but declined it, preferring to serve as a private. The Company was recruited at this place, and acted, during the Winter of 1846–'7 under orders of Capt. J. B. Hull, of the United States sloop of war Warren, Hull being then titled "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Department of California."

The Company was not marched further than Santa Clara, and had but one engagement with the Hispano-California enemy, which, fortunately, proved bloodless; strategy, and a tender of the olive branch, securing us a victory. The hardest service rendered, was in standing guard, during the cold and rainy nights of that dreary Winter, in the outskirts of the little village of Yerba Buena, and scouting in vicinity—since, changing its name and somewhat grown.

Though not attached to any Mexican Veteran Association, some members of the one here requested me to prepare an address for their anniversary, on the 14th of September, (taking of the City of Mexico by the American army in 1847); but such Association not having arranged for any public oratorical exercises, on that occasion, it is sent forth, somewhat amplified, to the Veterans throughout the Union, and to my fellow-citizens at large, through the medium of the multi-tongued types.

Persons desirous of learning some condensed interesting history—a portion, hitherto, unpublished—and penned by a participant in much of it—should peruse this pamphlet. That it shall prove a valuable adjunct in aid of the Democratic party, must be attributed to the fact that the truth of history and glory of the American people, as revealed in its pages, lie upon that side.

The two old parties should, like individuals, be judged by their general character and well established reputations—by their long antecedent records of actions and results.

Settlement of the Oregon Question and war with Mexico opened a new volume in American history, of a grand and startling character. No speaker nor writer can treat upon that history without alluding to the position of such parties in it. But whilst the Republican speakers and writers are boldly falsifying this history, as well as assailing the whole proud record of the Democratic party, and defaming its illustrious representatives, anterior to our late sectional conflict, and so grossly misrepresenting the causes of that conflict, I rarely meet with the faintest defence of such record, or maintenance of the old Democratic creed. Instead, there has been a cowardly evasion of the subject, and an indirect admission of the justness of Republican allegations and arguments, false as they are, by nearly all our side speakers and writers.

Perusers of this pamphlet will find its author cannot be ranked among such lilly-livered defenders of its ancient faith, nor of those illustrious expounders of it.

San Francisco, September, 1880. C. E. PICKETT.

ADDRESS.

COMRADES OF THE MEXICAN WAR:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—

I preface and interject this lengthy discourse with several brief historical sketches and personal reminiscences, which correlate with my general theme. Likewise, incorporate in it much of a party political character, which would be inadmissible of delivery to a Veteran Organization alone, but enunciated to the general public, is altogether appropriate. Moreover, it is demonstrable and instructive truth.

The two great parties of the country are historical. I recite the leading features of such histories, analyze their principles and draw the parallel between them, so far as relate to the subject-matter of my discourse. In the midst of a great civil conflict between these parties, this expose will enlighten suffragans, seeking to learn the one the better entitled to their ballots. One of them, through its representatives in Congress, has made war upon the Mexican Veterans. I return their fire.

In the Convention which framed our Federal Constitution was first developed that radical difference of opinion as to the best plan of republican government to adopt; which variance of opinion has ever since divided the people of these United States. Some of the leading spirits of that illustrious assemblage—Hamilton at their head—were monarchists at heart; but since such form was impossible of establishment, the same party then sought to subordinate the States to a super-controlling centralized government, which, had it been erected, would have speedily merged into monarchy. But the majority overruled this proposition, and a compact was created and a Constitution adopted which left to each State its absolute sovereignty and self-control, except certain specified prerogatives *delegated* to their common *agent* at a Federal centre. And the word Federal, the legal title of our government, is derived from the Latin root, *fœdus*, which signifies a league of equal sovereign States or Nations.

This is the form of government under which we now exist, though several times sought to be indirectly overthrown by the Centralists or Monarchical-merging party; and during the past twenty years of passion-blinded contentions, much perverted by this, *ad interim*, dominating party. But the now sobering majority are rethroning their reason, and will, ere long, restore the administration of affairs to its legitimate status—will rehabilitate the Union upon the plane it was projected by its founders, whose complex machinery, if preserved and run in its original integrity, will conserve liberty and secure justice to all.

We are *not* a *Nation*, as expressive of our governmental organization, but a confederation of Nations. And should a Convention of these States or Nations be had, to more definitely determine not alone State autonomy, but, likewise, establish a counterpoising and concurrent Sectional autonomy, by making the Federal Executive plural and vesting each President with independent veto power, the entire continent may be annexed to and harmoniously leagued in this Republic of Republics.

In fact, the mis-called Republican party, during its twenty years of perverting administration, has so deranged the governmental machinery, by adding to the Fed-

eral Constitution certain heretical or non-conforming, so-called, Amendments; enacting and adjudicating numerous false statutes, and otherwise encroaching on the sovereign attributes of the States—thus entangling jurisdictions and creating conflicts between State and Federal authority, as to necessitate an early assembling of such general Convention of State delegates to readjust affairs. Indeed, the mass of Americans, regardless of party predilections, have gradually permitted the perversion of the Government, founded by their revolutionary sires—one of *concurrent majorities*—to degenerate to one of *absolute majorities;* a worse despotism than the absolutism of a Czar. Moreover, they have further sapped its foundation by admitting to citizenship races excluded by such sires, and by too easily and indiscriminately granting the *privilege* of suffrage to others.

For these and other reasons I believe that the recent inter-State war, notwithstanding it may be alleged to have been productive of the latter errors, was a bounden necessity, and, also, like individual sickness, a blessing; since it was a violent effort of nature to throw out of the system latent diseases which were endangering the life of the body politic.

An Optimist in feeling and philosophy, and comprehending the great general truth of the axiomatic declaration of Pope, that "Whatever is, is right," I recognize the rightness; in its ultimate results, (not yet reached) of that grand conflict. It was brought about by several and long-maturing causes; consequently, unavertible; and because only through the tribulatory ordeal of blood purification and enlightenment, could certain facts, regarding the fundamental structure of our government (lost sight of by many, during late years, and never known to others), be presented anew to their clearer understanding; and, likewise, the necessity of erecting new safeguards to our republican institutions. Few are gifted with ratiocinative faculties in governmental matters, the mass having to learn wisdom only through dearly-purchased experience.

TERRITORIAL ACQUISITIONS.

The same division of sentiment existed with reference to the acquisition of territory. The decentralists, or State sovereignty party, favored such acquisition, while the other opposed it, mainly on the ground that such expansion would militate against their theory of consolidation.

In the memorable struggle for supremacy in 1800, between these rival schools the State sovereignty party, under the leadership of Mr. Jefferson, proved victorious, but for which victory, the Union would then have been fragmented.

All Europe was, at that time, in the throes of a terrific revolution, and soon thereafter, the great Napoleon became the arbiter of its nations, except insular Britain. France then claimed proprietorship of the vast territory of Louisiana, lying west of the Mississippi and extending as far as the Pacific. England, "mistress of the seas," and, hence, holding the foreign possessions of France at her mercy was preparing to seize Louisiana, when those two loftiest geniuses of the age, Bonaparte and Jefferson, estopped this intent by negotiating for its sale and transfer to the United States in 1803.

But both England and Spain still disputed our title to any territory west of the Rocky Mountains, notwithstanding such purchase, and that American citizens had discovered and entered the Columbia river, and first established settlements on its margins.

To strengthen this title, President Jefferson dispatched, the year succeeding such purchase, an expedition across the continent to explore that territory and establish, for us, additional muniments of title to the land known as Oregon; as well as to further the cause of science and geographical knowledge, and pave the way for a new commercial route to Asia.

And the following year he dispatched Lieutenant Pike to explore the country lying along and on either side of the upper Arkansas river, to acquire geographical knowledge and data for adjusting the boundary between the United States and Spain, in such quarter. The noted Pike's Peak was named after that officer.

After a few years, Spain, by treaty with us, relinquished her claim to all the Oregon country lying north of the 42d parallel of latitude. This left the other powers to contest their title. Various conventions were had to determine the question, a joint occupancy, meantime, being agreed upon.

CAMPAIGN OF 1844.

The two political parties marshalled their forces for the great quadrennial combat of 1844. The State sovereignty and territorial acquisition party placed in its platform two leading planks, or measures—opposed by the other. One the determination to give to England notice of our intention to hold all of Oregon, at the hazard of war; the other, the Texas annexation scheme.

Mr. Polk became its Presidential nominee and was elected. This truly American or orthodox republican party had a double warfare to wage, as well with the Consolidationists, as their ally, our selfish, domineering and all-grasping old mother England.

During the preceding administration of President Tyler, Mr. Webster, of the Consolidation or National school, was Secretary of State, and had negotiated to cede the *whole* of Oregon to such ally, thus excluding us entirely from the Pacific, in exchange for the privilege of fishing upon the Banks of Newfoundland. But this outrageous surrender was checkmated by President Tyler.

During the Presidency of Mr. Polk the Oregon question was amicably and equitably adjusted, negotiations to such end having been completed just as the booming cannon signaled the commencement of the Mexican conflict.

A DIPLOMATIC REMINISCENCE.

A pardonable egotism impels me here to remark, that your speaker wielded some influence in that settlement. He had been for three years previously, a resident of Oregon, and sent much valuable information from there, through letters, to Mr. Polk, before and after he became President; which service he recognized and requited by sending him, unsolicited, in 1847, a Commission for Indian Agent of that Territory, it being the *first* authorized United States appointment made west of the Rocky Mountains. He declined to leave his home in California to accept it.

In those letters I strongly opposed the Democratic campaign war cry, of 1844—"Fifty-four Forty or Fight," contending that Great Britain had an equity right to a portion of Oregon, and that the proper settlement would be to extend the Forty-ninth parallel boundary to the gulf of Georgia, and thence out the Straits of de Fuca, giving the whole of Vancouver Island to that power. I also stated that, as far as I could ascertain, the mainland territory, north of the forty-ninth parallel, was not of much account. I desired the President to lay my letters before the Secretary of State, Mr. Buchanan, which I subsequently ascertained he did, accompanied with an endorsement of my reliability; and I flatter myself I thus rendered some assistance in bringing about an adjustment on that very basis, at such propitious juncture. A period in which, for a season, the Administration was seriously embarrassed. War with Mexico was unavoidable. The Oregon question remained unsettled. The English government and people were much offended at President Polk's declaration made in his Inaugural Address, that our title to the whole of that territory was "clear and unquestionable;" and because he had been elected under the popular defiant declaration of "Fifty-four forty or Fight," which line would have excluded England from any portion of the Pacific Coast. Had a settlement of such question not then been effected, additional complications, growing out of our war with Mexico, would, doubtless, have involved us, at the same time, in a war with that powerful nation. In fact, Mexico somewhat provoked the United States into an arbitrament of arms, in settlement of their differences, because expecting England to be her ally in it.

And yet the then defeated political party, in our country, the party opposed to all increase of territory, and which desired to surrender the whole of Oregon to England in lieu of the privilege of catching codfish and mackerel in certain piscal preserves in the Atlantic Ocean, claimed by that power, then taunted President Polk and the Democratic party with having cowardly backed down, in surrendering valuable possessions belonging to us on the Pacific. That party, itself, always permitted bull-dosing Britain to back *it* down, but never did so the other. Great Britain, though claiming the whole of Oregon, at length agreed to make the Columbia river the boundary, and intimated that that line would not be given up even if she had to go to war for it; but the Democratic party accepted the gage, when Britain backed up north to the Forty-ninth parallel, which compromise boundary, as subsequently made public, had been proposed by the

government of the United States, some years previously, but then rejected by that haughty power.

Knowing the election of Mr. Polk would ensure us, at least, this line, I, in 1845, when aboard the British Man of war, *Modeste*, lying in the Columbia, had argument with her officers on the subject, who, in commenting upon the campaign cry of the previous year, "Fifty-four forty or Fight," said their response was, "Columbia River or Fight." "Then," said I, "gentlemen, you will unquestionably get a fight if you adhere to that ultimatum."

WEBSTER VS. CALHOUN.

After Mr. Webster had left the Cabinet of President Tyler—turned out because opposed to the annexation of Texas—he was succeeded by an illustrious statesman of the opposing school—Mr. Calhoun—who at once set to work to thwart the machinations of Great Britain in her efforts to secure a protectorate over the Republic of Texas; and, by a masterly stroke of diplomacy, (the preliminaries of which were arranged through an intermediate Secretary, Mr. Upshur), effected the annexation of that magnificent domain to our Union.

The battle of San Jacinto, which secured Texan independence, was fought in May, 1836, near the close of Jackson's administration, and that old patriot and hero was then anxious to incorporate the territory into our Union, but the time was not yet ripe. He, however, ardently labored for it up to the day of his death, both occurring near together.

The anti-territorial opposing party defeated the first attempt (in 1844), to incorporate Texas into our galaxy of States, through treaty stipulation, because such required a two-thirds vote of the Senate; she being secured in 1845, by joint resolution of Congress. At this flank movement the opposition set up a dreadful howl about usurpation, violated Constitution and Southern outrage and dictation.

Like Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Calhoun, along with his other comprehensive measures and wise forecastings, took several early steps to explore and make secure our Louisiana purchase.

While Secretary of War in President Monroe's Cabinet, in 1819, he dispatched Major Long—after whom Long's Peak was named—to explore the vast prairie country extending from the western boundary of Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, and thence far into the latter region lying to the north of that sighted by Lieutenant Pike.

It had been ascertained that British statesmen, in their vain endeavor to hedge, on all sides our rapidly expanding great Republic, had, previously to Texan independence, been making secret overtures to Mexico to sell the Territory to that European power. But, apart from other considerations, Mexico had sanctioned our "Monroe Doctrine"—another pronunciamento emanating from the genuine American or State Sovereignty and Territorial Acquisition party—and, therefore, could not hearken to such overture.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Annexation of Texas, coupled with its disputed western boundary, together with other causes, led to war with Mexico. A war conducted with skill and economy by the brilliant Administration of President Polk, and heroically fought by our soldiers participating in its battles. A war which gave eclat and prestige to the American name throughout the world, and which demonstrated the correctness of our Republican theory—that a large standing army, so expensive of maintenance and so menacing to our institutions, is wholly unnecessary; since, with that excellent military school at West Point to educate a sufficiency of officers, an army of any proportion of citizen soldiery can be quickly improvised and disciplined into veteran proficiency. And the same was confirmed in our recent sectional struggle. Notwithstanding which, the "Strong Government" or Monarchy-seeking party are in favor of a large standing army, and denounce the other for opposing such scheme. They desire this army, not for the purpose of guarding against a foreign foe, but to overawe and keep in subjection to their unjust laws and tyrannical rule, the great labor and producing classes,

and such other protesters as shall side with these, as well as to act as a *posse comitatus* in sustaining the unconstitutional laws of Congress interfering with elections, so as to continue that party in power.

A MEXICAN KINGDOM.

I have said that other causes than the Texan difficulty led to the Mexican conflict. We had a number of claims for damages done and insults offered to American citizens, which gave rise to some angry diplomatic disputation; but these, to frankly confess, were mostly pretenses on our part for crowding Mexico to the wall and precipitating that conflict. The really three great leading causes of that war were: To settle the Texas complication, acquire California, and prevent the Duke of Montpensier—son of King Louis Philippe of France and proposed son-in-law of Queen Isabella of Spain—from being placed on a Mexican throne. Rumors of this latter scheme were afloat, and the United States authorities were confidentially advised that a secret arrangement had been entered into between the crowned heads of France and Spain and certain leading Mexicans (the two most prominent being Santa Anna and Paredes), as well as all the Catholic priesthood, to place and maintain Montpensier on such throne; and, to induce the Mexicans all to acquiesce in such Government, the integrity of their territory was to be guaranteed.

To counteract this monarchical and sacerdotal scheme and secure the coveted Territory mentioned, President Polk let slip the dogs of war.*

A LUSTROUS PAGE.

And that Administration of President Polk, during its short continuance of four years, added by far the most lustrous page to American history. A page replete with grand events and priceless results. Settlement of the Oregon question; annexation of Texas; war with Mexico; annexation of the vast territory conquered and purchased from that power; discovery of gold in California, and rapid peopling of this coast in consequence, were among the major accomplishments of that brilliant era.

Defeated at the ballot box in 1844, the anti-Territorial Acquisitionists sought to have us defeated in those Mexican battles. One of their most distinguished leaders, Mr. Corwin of Ohio, prayed that the Mexicans would "welcome with bloody hands to hospitable graves" every officer and soldier who might cross the Mexican frontier, which sentiment was echoed by his co-leaders and their followers, all of whom denounced it as a "Democratic" and "Jimmy Polk war," which is one of the few truths ever uttered by that party.

And when, after the glorious termination of that conflict, we were perfecting a settlement with the defeated enemy by which, additional to Texas, all that other immense territory, comprising near half the area of Mexico, was transferred to us for the insignificant sum of fifteen millions of dollars, Webster, Clay and others of their party declared it was not worth the price, since, as Mr. Webster asserted, California was mostly a barren waste, and fit abode alone for

PRAIRIE DOGS, HORNED TOADS, LONG-TAILED LIZARDS AND RATTLE-SNAKES.

But if the blood and treasure expended in such war be counted and objected to, then let it be charged to the same opposing party which prevented the peaceful acquisition, or, rather, retention of Texas in 1819, when Spain, recognizing our equal or better right to it as a portion of the Louisiana purchase from France, offered to withdraw her shadowy claim to it and let us take it, along with the Floridas, which we acquired that year.

It is a historical fact that President Monroe and Cabinet declined to keep Texas, electing to surrender it to Spain, because, as alleged, the Eastern States and other op-

*Our distinguished Hispano-California fellow citizen, General Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, informed me, since his recent return from the capital of Mexico, that he learned from leading citizens there that the scheme to place Montpensier on a Mexican throne was fully completed, and only frustrated by President Polk's following the example of Frederick the Great of Prussia, when he dispatched an army, at the same time he declared war against Austria, to seize Silesia, by promptly ordering General Taylor to occupy the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

posers of more territorial aggrandizement on the southwest, had expressed too much jealous opposition to the measure, and they did not desire to incur their further enmity by so acting, declaring that, for the present, Florida was all they dare annex. Hence, the popular acclaim of the Democratic party in 1844 was the "*Re*-annexation of Texas."

In all the Northern States where the anti-territorial annexers held power, their Legislatures several times passed resolutions protesting against such additional territory.

As early as 1829 Senator Benton published a series of noted articles revealing those Cabinet secrets, censuring the error in giving up Texas, and favoring its early retrocession.

INCIDENTS OF 1842.

To preserve, as far as possible, the unities of this olio exposition, I will now recite an interesting incident bearing upon our acquisition of California.

The wise prescience and far-reaching policy of the statesmen of the State autonomy and territorial annexation school was manifested in the early-proven determination to secure this cis-montane country, with its magnificent great harbor. Anticipating early collision with Mexico, in consequence of the Texan imbroglio, commanders of our naval vessels in these waters received secret instructions to raise the American flag here the moment they got information of hostilities between the countries. Accordingly, Commodore Jones, commanding the Pacific squadron in 1842—the year that I first wended my way towards this occident verge, and the initial year of the migratory flow of our people across the Rocky Mountains into Oregon, which movement soon enabled the American settlers there to outnumber the British, and thus placed a powerful additional argument in possession of our diplomats to offset that power's pretensions, this movement being fostered and encouraged alone by leading Democrats—obtaining, as he believed, sufficient information that the United States and Mexico were at war, hastened hither from Callao, anchored in the port of Monterey, and on the 19th of October that year raised our flag over the fort there and proclaimed intention to hold the territory for his country. But after flying it two days, came to the conclusion that he had acted without sufficient warrant and hauled it down, apologizing to the Mexican authorities for having raised it.

It transpired there was no war, but the affair afforded the anti-territorial annexers a pretext for censuring the other party, and ex-President John Quincy Adams, then a Representative in Congress and a leader of the opposition, made strenuous efforts to have the Commodore cashiered and turned out of the navy for such over-zealous act of patriotism.

When the Commodore pleaded, in justification of raising his flag at Monterey, that he had not only received news of his country about engaging in war with Mexico, but, at the same time, that England, in order to grasp the coveted ripening pear from our longing appetite, had purchased the territory for seven million dollars, the articulators of the anti-territorial annexing party asserted that, in the first place, such rumored war and purchase was a ruse invented by the Democratic party to justify such seizure; and, secondly, had the rumor been correct, England had a perfect right to acquire the country. To quote the language of one of their ablest writers, William Jay, on the subject:

"He" (Jones), "without consulting his Government, determined to rob England of a territory he supposed she had acquired by treaty, although he well knew that by such robbery he would, of course, involve his country in a war with our great and powerful commercial rival."

Here, to suit the purposes of the forked-tongued-talking exponents of such *un*-American party, we have the truthful admission made of the patriotic bravery of the Democratic party in defying the wrath of the British lion. And yet, in all the speeches and writings of such exponents, before, during and since the Mexican war, they have taunted the Democracy with causelessly insulting Mexico, and embroiling us in that contest only because she was a weak nation and the South lusted after her territory. But as the powerful English nation—before which the other party had always cravenly cowed—was, at the same time, menaced and defied, this implied charge of "cowardly aggression" falls to the ground.

But admit the Democracy and the South trumped up flimsy pretexts for assaulting Mexico, it was to take and use a vast territory, mostly unpeopled and which she would never have peopled, and to stop England from acquiring, that fully justified the Democratic party in what it did.

FREMONT EXPLORATIONS.

In the same year, 1842, during the Administration of President Tyler, Lieutenant Fremont commenced his series of topographical explorations into and west of the great continental mountain chain. These were got up under the auspices of Senator Benton, his father-in-law. Though adding much to such knowledge, neither Benton nor Fremont then thought about surveying for or reporting on the feasibleness of railway routes, Fremont only setting out on his fourth expedition—in 1848—to find a thoroughfare for such purpose, which terminated in a melancholy and disastrous failure.

GADSDEN PURCHASE.

Appropriately, here I will allude to the Gadsden purchase. After it had been ascertained that the Gila river boundary was a blunder, because not including the admirable route for a railroad along the thirty-second parallel to the south of that stream, the Administration of President Pierce, then chiefly counseled by his very able and patriotic Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis, opened and completed negotiations with Mexico in 1853, to acquire that Southern portion of Arizona, now so richly developing both precious and base metals, which was purchased for ten million dollars.

That road route, with several others, were thoroughly surveyed by the most scientific engineers in 1853-4-5, under orders from Secretary Davis, and a most able report made by him to Congress on the subject.

Of course, this purchase was strenuously combated by the anti-territorial annexers, a small squad of them then being in Congress, headed by Seward, Chase and Sumner. Had such territory not then been acquired, whilst the Democracy held the Presidency; had such an overwhelming majority in Congress, and the country was so fortunate as to possess, in the person of the influential Secretary of War, so far-seeing and gifted a statesman, it is not unlikely it would still be in the possession of Mexico, and our railroad and mining enterprises, in such quarter, indefinitely forestalled.

MY RAILWAY ROUTES RECONNOISANCES.

From my advent to the Rocky Mountains, in 1842, and in my journeyings thence to Oregon, and from Oregon to California, I was always taking a visual reconnoissance for railroad routes, and frequently talking and writing upon the theme; making a public speech on the subject at Oregon City in the Spring of 1845, in which I predicted the early acquisition of California, and that within thirty years a railroad would cross the continent to the Pacific.

After arrival in California I sought information from transcontinental travelers, over southern pathways, upon such subject, and learned from Jacob P. Lease and B. D. Wilson, two prominent early pioneer residents of the territory, about the excellency of the thirty-second parallel route; but more particularly described to me by Antoine Roubideau, an old Rocky Mountain trapper and trader, on a visit here in 1847. I wrote to President Polk late in the fall of that year what I had ascertained about such topography, suggesting that in establishing a boundary with Mexico, such section should be included. My letter, which contained the first information ever sent East upon the subject, got to Washington just after the treaty had been ratified. Whether, if received before, it would have prompted investigation and the moving of the line farther South, which our Government had only to demand and receive, and thus saved in the Gadsden Purchase, Ten Million dollars, as well as an arduous struggle in Congress—many northern democrats opposing the measure—*quien sabe?*

I wrote to the New Orleans *Picayune*, in November, 1848, about this Thirty Second parallel railway route. Whether my latter was received, or if so and published, I never ascertained.

MY EARLY TEXAN RELATIONS.

Whilst recalling personal reminiscences, I may add that I had some connection with Texan-Mexican affairs when first setting out on what proved a varied, perilous and extremely hardship journey across the great plains, and into and over the Rocky Moun-

tains, in 1842—a portion of such journey made alone and, sometimes, with but one companion.

Meeting Charles Warfield in St. Louis, where I sojourned a month, he imparted to me, in confidence, that having gone down from the mountains in the spring to the capital of Texas, he had represented to the President of that Republic and others of its officials, that he could raise about one hundred and fifty mountain men and capture the outgoing caravan of merchandise from Missouri to Santa Fe and Chihuahua, and the incoming one of specie, each represented as a prize of a million dollars. The Government of Texas gave him a commission as Colonel, with power to raise such troops and make the captures, as well as, otherwise belligerate against the enemy—the captors to retain half the spoils and turn the other half into the Texan treasury. As such treasury was then empty, Warfield agreed to pay his own expenses. When I got ready to start, he informed me he was out of funds and, therefore, unable to accompany me, as agreed upon. I gave him seventy-five dollars, just half the money I had left, to buy a horse, and the American Fur Company let him have a rifle and blankets, when we started by land for the western frontier of Missouri, and thence out (four of us only) on the great unoccupied ocean prairie, I not beholding the cabin of a solitary white settler (since there was none) after leaving Westport, Mo., until reaching the Willamette valley, in Oregon, the following fall. Warfield and I became estranged before we got to Bent's Fort, on the upper Arkansas, (19th December) and I told him I should recall my half made promise to join his company, which he had much importuned me to do, agreeing to make me a lieutenant in it.

Another thing prevented my enlisting. At Bent's Fort I met Kit Carson, Old Bill Williams, St. Vrain, the Bent Brothers and others, and more Rocky mountain adventurers at Pueblo and vicinity above, who agreed to join him; but Warfield having blabbed. through vanity, the possession of his commission and plans, whilst passing through Independence, Mo., a courier was despatched by Dr. Waldo, of that place, engaged in the traffic, after we had left, to inform Governor Armiho, of New Mexico, of his intention, and we learned early in the spring, that his Excellency had organized a body of troops to guard the caravans to and from the crossing of the Arkansas, (which proved true) when nearly all resolved not to accompany the expedition. Warfield was, therefore, only enabled to muster some twenty men, one of whom was Capt. Mace, now a resident of the upper Tulare Valley, and recently a member of the Cal. Legislature, whom he appointed next in command to himself. His foray, with this small squad, into New Mexico turned out an inglorious failure.

Texas, at that period, was in quasi warfare with Mexico, and claimed as her boundary, all the country lying east of the Rio Grande, to its sources, south of the Arkansas, and west of the United States.

NEW ENGLAND NULLIFIERS AND SECESSIONISTS.

So hostile, indeed, were the anti-territorial annexers, that pending negotiations for the admission of Texas, they passed resolutions all through New England—Massachusetts, by her Legislature—declaring that such admission would be a justifiable cause for their seceeding from the Union.

In 1843, Ex-President Adams and twelve other Congressmen, published an address to the people of the United States, in which they declared that the annexation of Texas would "*not only inevitably result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully justify it.*" Mr. Adams always held that any State had the legal right to secede from the Union, yet was a consolidationist.

And Chancellor Kent, in a letter addressed to a member of Congress, in 1845, said that the admission of Texas, by Joint Resolution of Congress, "was a usurpation of the treaty making power, and in every view, violent, unjust, unconstitutional, and most pernicious and unprincipled, and will lead to the ruin of the Union."

The New England States threatened, likewise to leave the Union in 1812, because of the admission of the State of Louisiana.

At the same time their opposition to the war with Great Britain—waged, too, almost wholly in defence of New England commerce and sailor rights—was so great, that steps were being taken by numbers of its leading citizens, and their Legislatures, to sever that section from the Union and set up an independent Theocracy (formerly, the favorite New England Governmental idea) else, connect with Canada and go back under the British crown.

In fact, at the very commencement of the Government they threatened to leave the

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Union, unless certain unjust claims, arising out of the revolutionary war, was paid them; which Congress liquidated to appease and prevent them carrying into execution such threat.

Every intelligent reading man is aware that the doctrine of both *Secession* and *Nullification* had their origin in such section, the latter of which they several times put in practice; and in 1814 were on the eve of the former, but stopped by the popular and successful termination of our war with Great Britain. Indeed, the New England nullifiers went further even than those of South Carolina; for, whereas, the latter only claimed the right to nullify Federal laws which they might deem clearly violative of the Federal Constitution, the former claimed and exercised the right to nullify such as they might deem to conflict with their unwritten, so-called "Higher Law."

And one hazards little being proved a false prophet who shall predict, as I do, that when the Republican party shall have been crushed out as effectually as its progenitor, the old Federal party was in the days of Monroe—*as it soon will be*—that then the New England States (perhaps Connecticut excepted) will again find pretexts for renewing their Nullification and Secession doctrines. But if, in reality, seceding from the Union, as so often threatening, I fancy few of the other States will object. For one, if then living, I shall say to them, in the language of General Scott—"Erring Sisters depart in peace!"

THE SECTIONAL WAR.

Now, these territorial opposers, and old nullifiers and secessionists have never favored but one war, and that, after their inimical policy (the party attaining to Federal supremacy through false pretenses, as usual) had driven several States out of the Union, was inaugurated and waged to conquer and hold those States as subject provinces; but checkmated in this intent by the other party, which had supplied nearly all the competent officers and a majority of the common soldiers, engaged in that contest. President Lincoln, himself was opposed to such subvertment of our system, and for this reason it was strongly suspected, by many, at the time, and is still believed by large numbers, based on strong circumstantial evidence, that certain desperate revolutionists of his own party, desiring to put him out of the way, since they were, at the time, advocating his impeachment, secretly instigated his assassination. Lincoln, Greely and a few others of their political faith, as well as all those Democratic officers and soldiers, likewise, stood in the way of the fiendish leaders of such party, in stopping them from glutting their further vengeance on the conquered people of the South. It was their full determination—openly advocated by numbers—to confiscate the property of those people and banish or put to death, through the forms of perverted law, all of their leading citizens. They especially thirsted for the blood of Jefferson Davis.

They still direfully and undyingly hate them.

PARTY CONTRASTS.

Hence, as historically attested, one of these parties has, from the beginning of the Government, been a party of obstruction and destruction; of anti-republican proclivities; always opposed to territorial accretions, and though possessing many learned men, yet no statesmen of enlarged republican views. Its wisest one of the last generation repudiated the governmental heresies of his party near the close of his eventful life, for which, his partisans, who had sobriqueted him the "God-like Daniel," then and since have denounced him as the "traitorous and devil-demented Webster.

Ever at war with the decrees of fate, and unfaithful to the interests of their country, these marplots essayed to stay the star of empire in its westward way. They imagined it in their power to prevent migration to these Pacific shores, and our flag from waving in dominion over their basalt barriers.

Hence the scheme to deliver up all of Oregon to the British; and when believing that Mexico must lose California, expressed willingness that that power should possess it instead of ourselves. They were even willing (but this through capitalistic and mercantile cowardice, as endangering war and thus, for a season, damaging commerce —the same mercenary and craven spirit that induced opposition to the war of 1812,) to surrender all the disputed territory of Maine to Great Britain, which was only saved in 1842 by the resolute stand then taken by the South and the West in backing up the warlike attitude assumed by the people of that State.

If any imagine I speak too harshly against such party, let them reflect I have suffi-

cient cause. Its speakers and writers first prayed that the Indians might scalp all of us early pioneers hither, and next, that all soldiers in the Mexican war might be massacred.

And let my comrades in that contest, who and which have been cast in the shade and overslaughed by this unfriendly party, and the internal war of its begetment, rest assured that that justly to be commemorated foreign war and its participators will not again assume their front rank position until such party shall be shorn of power.

When that gifted statesman who, when nominated for the Presidency, they affectedly and sneeringly queried: "Who is James K. Polk?" gave world-wide celebrity to the expression, "Manifest Destiny," by declaring, in one of his speeches, that, by decree of heaven, the American people were destined to spread over and dominate this continent, these impious opposers of such decree declared the phrase a false one, and, as shown, have impotently striven, in every manner, to render it so.

A few weeks ago

NAVAL SECRETARY THOMPSON

made a speech in this city, which is filled with Jesuitical sophistries and positive as well as implied untruths. In it he also affected to sneer at President Polk, by terming him "an insignificant man from Tennessee;" and further manifested his still unappeased anger because he had defeated his great civic leader, Henry Clay.

I have shown what were the leading issues of that campaign, yet hear the stultifying talk of this Secretary, as reported in the *Chronicle:*

"I was born when there were only the old thirteen States.* Now I can't count them. (Applause.) I was born at a time when, if a man should cross the Alleghany mountains, his friends assembled to bid him farewell forever (laughter), and he had to pass them on horseback. Now I am standing upon the shores of the Pacific, when but the other day I was on the shores of the Atlantic, and I almost hear the roar of both oceans. Thus we have grown in spite of this negative opposition of the Democratic party."

What hugeness of cheek! What an unconscionable falsifier, for this old anti-territorial aggrandizer to attempt to bamboozle a San Francisco audience into the belief that he and his party had acquired all this vast territory and added so many new States, and that the Democratic party had opposed the same, when I have proven, from incontrovertible historical data, that the very reverse is true. But his party was birthed from the fountain womb of falsehood, has lived upon lies alone, which sort of nourishment appears to be relished by its depraved appetite and the gullible fools who swallow such stuff as Thompson, and others like him, dish out to them.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Since this Address was prepared, the Veteran celebration has come off. The leading speaker at the banquet was General W. T. Sherman. I quote the following from his speech, reported in the *Chronicle.* Alluding to our people spreading westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the time when the tide commenced to pour across the Rocky Mountains, he said:

"A few came over, and then the great minds of the nation, Webster and others, said that the country needed the Pacific Coast to complete it. The Mexican war followed."

General Sherman is a man of ripe years, lived through such period, is thoroughly versed in the history of our country, and is a historian himself, which presupposes exactitude in relation; yet a falser statement could not have been made than to thus eulogize Daniel Webster for favoring the very thing he prominently and notoriously opposed—the acquisition of not only the Pacific, but any other territory.

The General of the Army could not have erred so grossly through ignorance or inadvertence. The inference is, that, in the desperate straits of his party he, like Naval Secretary Thompson, descended to the lowest species of demagogic falsification of

* As Kentucky was admitted in 1792, the old gentleman must be near ninety, though he only admitted to a little rising seventy. A senile waning of his memory and other mental faculties may be some excuse for making such a false speech.

history in order—renegade-like—to give false credit to a party he once opposed, which he well knows was always opposed to territorial annexation, and denounced and, in every way, obstructed the Mexican war.

And in another portion of this speech, as reported in the *Alta*, he says:

"A little colony settled on the Atlantic Coast, and they came to make America the home of freemen. From Massachusetts they spread inland, seeking new homes in the valleys, till they came to the Alleghanies, and boiled over into Kentucky and Tennessee, and finally into Ohio, then reached the Mississippi, and in 1803-4-5 they came to this country."

How equally untruthful, this eulogy of the Plymouth Rock Colony, is evidenced by the genuine historical facts cited in these pages. It was the Jamestown Colony of Virginia—coming to America twelve years before the Plymouth Colony—that did all this transcontinental pioneering; and yet General Sherman not only utterly ignores its existence, but imputes to another its grand achievements.

In that same speech he gratuitously, falsely and insultingly assailed the old Hispano-Californian population, to which I responded in a communication, over my signature, in the *Globe* of September 18th. Alluding to our acquisition of this country, he said:

"The old Californians were not worthy of this country, and the Almighty will not allow any race to hold such a country unless they deserve it."

THE BOURGEOISIE AND NEWSPAPERS.

A leading cause of this perversion of the fundamental character of our Government and falsification of history, lies in the fact that the *bourgeoisie* of America (its merchants, bankers, bondholders, land monopolists and their retainers) are, as in other countries, nearly all monarchists, else pluto-oligarchists, and mostly belong to the latter-day Republican party—and the most of our newspapers, being established as business or mercantile speculations, and not to advocate principles, and receiving their support chiefly from the *bourgeoisie* class—sustain their anti-republican ideas and dishonest contrivances, and thus bamboozle or bulldose so many, not of the trafficing and moneyed classes, into support of the same erroneous ideas and, to them, suicidal measures. Hence, instead of these newspapers exposing such falsehoods as uttered by Thompson, Sherman, *et id omne genus*, they indorse them as facts.

Another difficulty with us is, that our professional politicians, of all parties, have little faith in the intelligence of the masses, (I don't much blame them for this), although constantly flattering them with being otherwise; and hence, suppress most vital truths, and appeal alone to their ignorance and prejudice, instead of seeking to enlighten them.

ACQUISITION OF HAIWAII.

The Democratic party, forsooth! opposing the acquisition of territory and formation and incorporation of new States. This party did, indeed, oppose President Grant & Co.'s swindling speculation to secure the gulf of Samana and some adjacent territory at the eastern end of the island of Santo Domingo.

And permit me to predict that as soon as Hancock shall be inaugurated President, steps will be taken to acquire the Hawaiian Islands, which territory was tendered to us a few years ago by its native chiefs, but such acquisition, then prevented by a coterie of Puritan Missionaries, (all, of course, of the Republican persuasion), who have ruled that little Kanaka Kingdom some fifty years. The imperative necessity for our speedily possessing it, lies in the fact that the Chinese are almost its absolute virtual possessors now, and the Chinese government, as recent developments attest, is taking steps to acquire its sovereignty for the purpose of making it a grand depot and outpost, from whence to dominate, commercially, including the labor market, the entire Pacific Coast of North and South America.

FURTHER PARTY CONTRASTS.

Permit me, at the risk of too much lengthening this discourse, and being charged with manifesting too much partisan feeling, to further contrast the two great parties, as historically characterizing themselves.

The territorial opposing party has ever been one of chronic disunionism; and, as

shown, has, from the foundation of the government, constantly, in its laboratory of hate and discord, and because of its inordinate greed and selfishness, been manufacturing new disturbing or explosive forces to sunder these States or breed civil commotion. And yet, true to its deceptive appellations, designates itself as the *par excellence* "Union Party," and the other the party of disunion. But is it not an absurdity, a logically attested falsehood on its face, that a party, especially its Southern portion, which mainly made this Union and ever faithfully defended its principles, should be the one to pervert such principles and destroy the Union?

The Southern States, indeed, left the Union in despair, and under a panic terror, because, believing those North had abandoned the old American principles of civil liberty, and to maintain such among themselves, determined to set up an independent government.

Regarding the Union as a child, chiefly, of their begetment, and entertaining for it a paternal and sentimental affection, when they found that this child was becoming estranged and unfriendly toward them, in consequence of imbibing the selfish, calculating, mercenary and fanatical views and feelings of the major North, they disowned it. They have no love for it now, and cannot until it shall be restored to its original integrity.

And yet this falsely allegating and acting Republican party charges the other with being "disloyal;" and anathematizes all of us, opposed to it, as "traitors;" yet itself has ever been disloyal to both the unwritten and the written Constitution of the United States; *confessedly* trampling the latter beneath its feet when conflicting with its "Higher Law" phantasies, magazine of hates and dishonest seekings, and ever antagonistic to the genius of our institutions. *They* are the real "rebels," since always in revolt against the Constitution of the United States and almost everything else that is right and proper. Gifted with the faculty of constantly inventing new devices, subterfuges and deceptions, with which to misteach and mislead the unthinking multitude, and undermine that sacred instrument, which was framed in opposition to that party's desires, whenever it was enabled to surreptitiously attain to power, at the Federal center, its officials immediately essayed, through indirect, remote and specious, as well as direct and palpably erroneous implication and false or strained construction, to set aside its plainest provisions, in order to conduct the Government upon that party' anti-republican policy.

As reckless of truth, and as loose and latitudinous in its construction of the Constitution as most of its members are of the moral code, no Article nor Section in it ever restrains this party from invading the rights of others guaranteed by it.

In the language of Charles O'Conor, uttered just previous to their Chicago nominations, "The moral sense of the Republican party is so blunted by a long course of uninterrupted depravity, that it will vote straight, no matter how bad its candidates' records."

As witness the characters of its Presidential and Vice Presidential nominees—representatives of everything false and pharisaic in politics, law, morality and religion.

And mark the pertinacity of this party's false sectional argument, and appeal to the prejudices of the North.

The pending issue is not between the North and the South, as the Republican orators and writers so assiduously labor to induce the public, North, to believe, but is the same old conflict respecting the fundamental character of the Government. The South is a unit in support of the system adopted by our common revolutionary rebel forefathers. It remains to be ascertained how many in the North will, this Fall, vote to adhere to the same.

The epigrammatic definition given, at the time, by Lord John Russell, of our sectional conflict, was correct, with a qualification. Said the noble Earl: "The North is fighting for empire, the South for independence." This qualification is, that it was the Republican party North which was fighting for empire. The South fought for the genuine principles of the old Government. The blunder it committed was in availing itself of the abstract right of secession, to go out of the Union to do this, thus separating themselves from those of the same faith North, and, by placing these at the mercy of the other party, they were compelled, as the only alternative to avert a terrible internecine bloody struggle, to ally with the common political enemy to make war on their brethren of the South, but only to bring them back into Federal relations, not to practicalise any Republican theories of government. And this was the sole issue the Republican leaders, hypocritically, avowed at the commencement of the war.

PARTY ANTITHESIS.

The Democratic Party is Federal, confraternal and ligamental; the Republican, sectional, alienatal and fragmental. The first is centripetal in its confederative forces; the second centrifugal.

The first is synthetic, the second analytic. The first is a party of Union, the second, one of dis-Union. The first is conservative, the second destructive. The first is internal peace-making, the second war-fomenting. The first seeks to hold the States together by ties of mutual interest and affection—to chemically unite them; the second would compulsively confederate the States and Sections—would mechanically attach the component parts. The first would have each portion exercise due and independent influence in the affairs of the General Government, and absolutely its own local; the second strives to have one section dominate all Federal affairs, and arbitrarily interfere with and dictate the local of the other sections as well as those of its own. The first is the party of the People, the second of the Plunderocrats.

The latter favors the incoming and citizenation of the colored races; the former only the whites.

And, finally, my comrades, the Republican Party opposes the pensioning of the Mexican War Veterans, whilst the Democratic favors it.

To the latter, therefore, should be ascribed all the honor, glory and sound government of which the land can justly boast; to the former the most of its mal-government and disgrace.

PER CONTRA.

But truth compels me to qualify these encomiums of the party of the first part, by admitting that, for a number of years—all during our "moral interregnum"—this grand old party has fallen greatly from its high estate by reason of coming under the leadership of professional politicians and cowardly Peters, who have recanted their cardinal creed, in times of peril and wild popular clamor, and subscribed (the former, in their eagerness to return to governmental fleshpots) to some of the heretical tenets of the other school. Both have sadly degenerated; but the Republican, during its long lease of power, has grown so utterly debauched as to rival, in corruption, the worst periods of any nation. A change of party rule is imperative.

Both these great parties, in lapsing from their once higher standards, during the past six lustrums, have gradually reduced themselves to mere machineries, and men of merit, those too proud to stoop from their loftier positions to flatter the vitiated populace or juggle with machine managers, have mostly been shoved aside, and their inferiors foisted into office. But a change must soon be effected in this, else our Republican institutions cannot much longer be maintained.

The outlook happily auspicates such change. The selection, by the party whose credo belief and antecedent practice has upheld the genuine principles of the Government, of a Presidential candidate whose record consonates with such better aspirations, we may hope that his election will reinaugurate that era, when statesmen will no longer be subordinated to politicians; philosophers to fools; gentlemen to vulgarians, nor honest men to thieves.

MONOPOLIES.

And here again, as apropos, I somewhat vary my discourse, by interlarding matter else of interest.

In the grand old Roman Republic, all during its palmy periods, the soldiers who conquered and annexed new territory were not alone rewarded with triumphal entries into the Capital on returning from such conflicts, but had largess money put into their pockets, derived from sale of the spoils of war, and received allotments of the land thuswise secured.

But what has been the practice with us? What disposition has been made of the affluent soil of this magnificent State, carved out of conquered Mexican territory?

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo protected the then possessors in their titles to such lands as had been granted to them, whilst the remainder passed to the common estate held by the Government of our country, in trust for the whole mass of citizens, to be parceled out in limited quantities, to each desiring a homestead. But mark the outcome. A horde of cormorants invaded the then peaceful land, whose predacious rapacity has far surpassed that of the Vandals, Goths and Huns, who poured down

upon the plains of Italy. Banding, like pirates, they managed, through all shades of corrupt appliances and perversion of law, to inveigle and swindle the most of the old possessors out of their estates; and next, to invent all manner of schemes and rig new purchases to enable them to seize the ungranted acres of such territory. These mercenary camp-followers, these prowling jackals who follow the lions to steal and devour their bold capturings, still largely hold their booty wealth and do infinite injury to the commonwealth, not alone by reason of their moral pollutions of society and our public servants, but in repelling, by their unfair monopoly of these lands, of corporation franchises, etc., a wholesomer immigration and a solider growth of the body politic. These law-shielded marauders found a small colony of us, of foreign birth, here, who, impelled by pioneer adventure, had, previously, to the conflict between the two Republics, marked out pathways across the continent, and battled 'gainst savage red men and other dangers, our toilsome journey to its western confines. We anticipated that conflict by starting a revolution in advance of an authorized uprearing of the American ensign upon these shores. Yet, we, too, have been equally despoiled of our possessions and utterly ignored by these later and ignoble conquerors. Legalized pillagers of and self-appointed foragers on the honestly accumulated supplies of their own countrymen!

And uncontent with this wholesale seizure of the surface soil, these marauding monopolists, in violation of the Spanish and Mexican laws, which, when granting the public domain, reserved the precious metals that might be found on such grants, for the denouncers and extractors, thereof, obtained an erroneous decision from our American courts, conferring to them these precious metals; and further still, bribed surveyors and other public officials, to float certain grants on areas where the most valuable mines had been discovered or were supposed to exist.

This condition of things in California, notwithstanding our genial clime and immense natural resources, creates the incubus which so depresses our energies, spreads blight and mildew over the land, destroys confidence among us and inflicts such grevious taxation burthens.

When General Taylor, with his three thousand regular army troops were encamped, in April, 1846, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, the Mexican commander twice conveyed a circular Proclamation among them, tendering such troops as would desert to his side, large bounties of land. A very few accepted the bribe, the others scorning it. And the Mexican authorities continued to tender this bribe to our volunteers, all during the war, yet, fewer still of these deserted the starry standard, and those, doubtless, won away by a more potent temptation than freehold possessions; the same beguiling temptation which induced some of my comrades, listening to or who shall peruse these words, to make temporary desertions from the ranks; the same which induced old Father Adam to risk and lose his real estate tenure, with all its appurtenances and privileges in the garden of Eden. Poor devils! they paid for it with their lives. Scott had some fifty of them hung whom he captured in the valley of Mexico.

Now these land-grabbers of California would be proof against the wiles of syrens, and readily desert an army of angels, battling in the service of Heaven, to join and serve with the hosts of hell, to avail themselves of such an offer.

BOOTH AND CONFRERES.

There appears to be something strangely mean in vast numbers of human natures, especially as manifested in California. It is that spirit which prompts a man to not alone refuse to make return of favors rendered, but give back evil for good—to hate the party for placing him under obligation. The same law largely controls communities and their public servants. It is this spirit, as before referred to, which induces the Republican leaders and party generally to hate the Mexican War Veterans and refuse all recognition of their services.

Take, for example, Newton Booth. Soon after the acquisition of California by our country, gold was discovered on the western slope of the Sierras.

Booth, like others, hastened hither to seek his fortune. He largely enriched himself. Then aspired to official positions. Was made a member of the Legislature; next Governor of the State, and before this term had expired was chosen a United States Senator. Yet, mark the ingrate conduct of this man. Whilst Governor he recommended to and got the Legislature to abolish the small annual appropriation made to

the Mexican Veteran Association in this city, and take from it the few State arms in their keeping. And when the bill to grant the pension pittance of eight dollars per month each, to the few survivors of the Mexican war—a war which secured the field for his successful exploitation of wealth and official honors—was before the Senate of the United States where, for years, its friends had vainly striven to pass it, Senator Booth was always found inimical to it.

He belongs to the party of Anti-Territorial Annexers, and notwithstanding California has afforded this field for him to rise to fame and fortune, he thus vents his party hatred towards those whose arms secured the territory.

And the same sentiment appears to actuate the most of the populace of California. So far from honoring or befriending any of late years, whose achievements assisted in bringing this magnificent territory beneath the ægis of our institutions, they have, as a rule, been utterly ignored, however well qualified in morality and intellect, for official preferment, or needing private employment or patronage to support themselves. Indeed, one objection to the most of them is, that they have too much old-fashioned honesty to suit the new condition of affairs.

As correctly stated by that par excellence, ardent and persistent friend of the Mexican War Veteran Pension Bill, Senator Williams of Kentucky, and the same fact urged by others—most of the survivors of that war are extremely indigent—are in the sere and yellow leaf of life, and such small sum will be of material service to them, especially with some back pay, it is proposed to add. And the few rich or well-estated in this remnant list would take pride in having their names thuswise enrolled. It would constitute a new Legion of Honor to be transmitted as a legacy to their descendents. Shame upon the heartless, selfish, ungrateful and unpatriotic who oppose the passage of such a law!

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

It was the custom in ancient Rome, followed as a rule, by the nations of modern Europe, to strike from their battle-flags, put aside all trophies and silence all wounding mention, in their histories and speakings, of the emblems, achievements and recollections of the internecine bloody fueds in which they had been engaged. Like sensible people, they buried, as quickly as possible, their family "bloody shirts" and joined in laurel wreathing, and resounding praises alone to the victors in foreign wars.

Let us, my comrades, and others, thuswise, patriotically inclined, imitate their example. Instead of boasting of the deeds of valor done, or taunting each other with acts of inefficiency, cowardice, cruelty or treachery, committed at Bull Run, the Wilderness, Donaldsonville, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Antietam, Murfreesborough, Chickamauga, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the siege of Richmond, and in the prisons; be ours the task of commemorating Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Chihuahua, Monterey, Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chepultepec, Huamantla, the taking of the city of Mexico, and the lesser yet important combats had in our own California. And along with these, the battles of our revolutionary sires, and those of the war of 1812.—"Jim Madison's war," as the Hartford Convention—Blue-Light-Burners (lineal ancestors and instructors of the present Republican party leaders) titled that contest.

HANCOCK.

A chivalric soldier in ourtwo last wars, accomplished scholar, statesman and true gentleman, has been nominated by one of the great parties as a candidate for the Presidency; but whilst the politicians and the newspapers hardly mention his name in connection with the Mexican war, they emblazon his deeds of heroism and successful generalship in our unhappy civil strife. True, he did but his duty in the latter. At the behest of that Sovereign Commonwealth to which he owed allegiance and which had given him his military education,* he drew his sword and placed himself beneath the orders of the Federal Authorities recognized by that Commonwealth. Had Penn-

(*) I am aware that the support of the West Point Academy is paid for out of the U. S. Treasury; but as no Cadets can gain admittance there, unless appointed proportionately, from all the States; and as the States all pay their pro rata of taxation, it follows that each State, in reality, appoints and pays for its own Cadets.

sylvania allied herself with the Southern Confederation, Hancock would as faithfully have weilded his sword upon that side.

And so would Grant, Buel, McClellan, Sherman, Hooker, Rosecrans and other West Point graduates who had been indoctrinated with the true faith regarding our system of government, had their native or adopted States differently alligned themselves.

MILITARY PRESIDENTS.

Mark the inconsistency and hypocrisy of this chamelion-hueing and prestidigitating Republican party in regard to Presid ntial Military nominees.

After christening themselves, at birth, (in 1800) with a misnomer, *Federal*, and smuggling the two Adamses into the Executive Chair, under false pretences, each of whom set to work, the moment inducted to office, to pervert the Constitution and shape the Government workings in accordance with their monarchial tendencies, but hurled, by a deceived people, at the end of their respective one term, from power, and all during General Jackson's two terms, continually denouncing him and arguing the impolicy, as endangering our institutions, of selecting Military men for Chief Magistrate—they set aside their two great civil leaders, Clay and Webster, in 1840, and nominated General Harrison; who, though possessing much civilian experience and acquiring some credit as a statesman, was selected by the Whig party, son of the old Federal party and sire of the present Union-sundering and bogus-Republican—solely on the ground of his military fame, and so canvassed him.

Fortunately for the country he died a little over a month after his inauguration, when Vice President Tyler soon altered the course of the ship of State, from its false steering, and run it nearly on the Democratic tack.

TAYLOR.

Their next juggling move was, in 1848, to select that blunt, brave, honest and noble-hearted old soldier, General Zachary Taylor. After, as recited, opposing in every manner the incorporation of more territory and the war with Mexico, which secured so much, and still denouncing military men for the Presidency, the moment that war had popularized this old chieftain, they rushed to seize and thrust him forward as their Presidential nominee; and with equal inconsistency, were, during that same political campaign, denouncing the acquisition of what they termed the "dear-bought sterile wastes of New Mexico and California," which his military prowess had, in part, acquired. General Taylor had not the first qualification for such office, except honesty, being a "purely military man," and frankly told the Whig managers so when solicited to accept their nomination, telling them they were "a pack of damned fools" to think of nominating him, as he had never voted in his life, and knew not the first distinction between the Whig and Democratic creeds.

Nevertheless, he was nominated and elected by that party, but fortunately again for the country he, too, died a little over a year after his inauguration, as the party of destruction, through their camarilla, with the insidious Seward at its head, which ruled the Administration, was seeking to subvert or change the character of the Government, thus stirring up fierce civil commotion and endangering the existence of the Union, which disturbing influences were then happily allayed and delayed by Vice President Fillmore assuming the Executive reins and conducting affairs, in the main, on the right or Democratic road, until the end of his term.

SCOTT.

Finding itself so lucky in electing Taylor, this, at the same time, hot and cold-blowing party, selected in 1852. as their nominee, the other great Mexican war Commander, General Winfield Scott, but met a worse than Waterloo defeat, Scott receiving the electoral vote of only four States. And this party is destined to be almost as badly defeated in November next. Unless, indeed, the great reactionary tide now setting against it, shall be chilled and checked by reason of the repeated timid and mistaken policy of the most of the Democratic leaders and expounders. Whilst the Republican speakers and writers are bold, aggressive and defiant in maintaining their false tenets,

and defending the infamous record of their party, the pusillanimous speakers and writers of the Democratic, fear to combat that record, or to boldly proclaim the true faith of their own party.

FREMONT.

The next foxful and Janus-faced manœuvre of this party of destruction and many false aliases, to get into power, was, again and for the fifth time changing its name and, radically, some of its promulgated tenets, to select, in 1856, for its Presidential nominee, a worse candidate, by far, than General Taylor; since, additional to the latter's civil inefficiency, Fremont lacked his high moral qualities. Moreover, did not possess the least military knowledge. Yet he was picked out by these opponents of more territory and military presidential aspirants, for the very reason, as they falsely boasted, that he was the "hero and conqueror of California."

A pamphlet opposing the election of this consummate knave and humbug, and exposing his false pretences, was written and published by me, during that campaign, which had a very large circulation, being republished at the East.

GRANT.

The recent inter-State struggle having been brewed and brought about solely by this party of disintegration and destruction, it was legitimately entitled to choose for its Presidential candidate a military chieftain engaged in it, when one was selected, wholly devoid of the first qualification for the station, being a man of "purely military education," and what is more, after eight years of gross maladministration, he left the Executive Chair as ignorant, apparently, of its duties as when first seated in it; and yet a powerful wing of the same party sought to put him back for a third term.

GARFIELD.

And now this party of inconsistencies and duplicities and Protean nomenclature, after nominating another general, of that fratricidal conflict, and commencing to boast of *his* martial achievements in it, finding themselves suddenly flanked by the opposing party selecting, for its nominee, a far more distinguished soldier of that conflict, as well as of two other wars, turns about to denounce the latter as a "mere military man," and, therefore, unfit to fill a high civil station. Let them assail him to their heart's content in this direction; but there is one thing they cannot do, point to a single stain upon his escutcheon. Can they, truthfully, challenge the same of their nominee? Moreover, Garfield is a true disciple of the Adams and Hamilton theory of government, as he has avowed.

CÆSARISM.

But all this talk, by both sides, about military Chief Magistrates being dangerous to liberty, is fallacious. And so, too, that such are necessarily incompetent as civilian rulers. The two greatest warriors the world has produced were, likewise, the greatest statesmen, and the most ardent defenders of the people's rights—Cæsar and Bonaparte. And America's two greatest generals proved themselves, in the Executive Chair of the Republic, to be great statesmen, and ever guardful of popular rights—Washington and Jackson.

Besides, who is to be the mentor and guardian of the people, in determining whom they shall select for such position, except themselves? No ruler, whether military or civil, ever destroyed the liberties of a people. They destroy it themselves, and thus pave the way for a tyrant master—just what they deserve.

The objection to Grant is that he has no spark of Cæsarism in him, being but the conniving puppet of a joint conclave of knaves, fanatics and mountebank politicians.

THE SOLID SOUTH AND A SOLID UNION.

The election of Hancock will solve the problem of a "Solid South" by harmoniously cementing that section with the North, and thus securing a solid Union. But

whilst the South, as a whole, and the Democracy North, are seeking to allay sectional animosities, the Republican party strives, in every manner, to keep such alive and glowing, as the only hope of retaining Federal power and patronage.

Disregarding the warning voices of Washington and Jackson, in their Farewell Addresses to the American people, on retiring from the Presidency (the latter of which I heard read, when a youth, from the eastern portico of the Capitol, the 4th of March, 1837), this sectional party would elect a President who will, of necessity, be inimical to the great Southern section, as well as to the best interests of this Pacific section.

Here is what the great Jackson uttered on the occasion alluded to :

"Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the Chief Magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all."

And he further says, in that Address :

"The honorable feelings of State pride and local attachment find a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened."

The Governor of this State, a disciple of the Centralization school, in an Oration delivered last Fourth of July at Sacramento, said :

"By the light reflected from the folds of that tri-color, let us forget State pride and local attachments."

Choose ye between the injunction of Andrew Jackson and George C. Perkins !

The Republican Party leaders are ever preaching liberality, fair-play and justice to all, yet practice the reverse. I appeal to the history of such party, from the foundation of the Government to attest this. The inexorable logic of facts demonstrates its truth. Contracted in views, selfish in action, and always seeking to use the Federal Government to secure undue favors for the States or Section where that party dominates, it presents a marked contrast to the Democratic Party and its leaders, whose expanded views, wide-reaching patriotism, and comprehensive statesmanship take in the entire Union. In this discourse I have enumerated several of these eminent men, foremost among them—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Tyler, Upshur, Benton, Houston and Davis—all Southerners, because the leading men of that section were ever more devoted to the general interests of the whole, and more self-abnegating, regarding their native section, than any North, of whatsoever party, except a very few.

In further corroboration of this allegation, and as an additional offset to the unjust assailment of such section, by the Republican Party, I will cite another magnificent territorial addition to our Union, out of which five great Northern States have been erected—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin.

This territory belonged to that grand old Commonwealth, Virginia—"Mother of States and Statesmen"—and was ceded, a gift, to the Government of the United States, in 1784. A rich endowry bestowed upon her sister and future daughter States, on their marital union with the Federal Agent.

And not content with giving it, she first sent her sons into its wilds to pioneer the paths of civilization, and battle its savage occupants who opposed the white man's ingress, prominent among them, already mentioned in this discourse—General and President Harrison.

And yet the Republican Presidential nominee, who, from birth, has inhabited this gift domain of Virginia, and, since manhood, used it as a field for his ambition, choruses as loudly as any; the palpably false assertion, that Virginia and the other Southern States are "Union haters," and have sought and do now seek to destroy the Government erected by a common ancestry. The very reverse is true. And yet the North has far more at stake, in this election, than the South. The success of Garfield augurs more of evil to the former. It portends an early internecine struggle in such section. The homogeneous South is in no danger of it, whatever may be the result; and as none in the latter think of again seceding from the Union, all will be peace and quiet among themselves when the day of direful tribulation in the other section shall have come, which the success of the Democratic ticket can avert.

The secret of the Republican party's intense hatred of the South lies in the fact that such section is the *alma mater* of the Democratic faith, and has always been the buckler,

shield and bulwark, and church militant in defending that faith; and that mainly its policy and diplomacy, and largely its arms, secured all the territory we have acquired, except Alaska (purchased apparently, for the sole benefit of a few specially privileged furskin monopolists, and certain Government officials, who secured for them such privilege) and that whether through peace or through war, in the Union or out of it, such section has ever maintained the pure principles of the American system of government. As long as it wielded its due weight in the affairs of the General Government, such affairs were well conducted. If watchfully guarded and prevented, as far as possible, the squandering of the public domain, estopped all plundering of the public treasury, and was ever in opposition to the schemes of the Moneycrats of the North. And the fear, by these, that if the South shall regain its old ascendency, it will, alike, act, is what arrays the most of that potent and evil power upon the side of the Republican party.

Many natural laws which actuate individuals, operate, alike, upon communities. A man, deeply wronged by another, will often forgive the wronger when the latter, though conscious of such wrong-doing, will remain, for that very reason, an implacable foe.

And thus it is with these parties. Though deeply wronged by the other, the Democratic party and the South have signified willingness to forgive it and hold out the olive branch of reconciliation; but the latter, though conscious of inflicting many and grievous injuries on the others, refuses to be placated; remains vindictively hostile, and continues to heap additional injuries on both. The most unforgiving are ever those who most need forgiveness.

General Grant has issued an "Order" to the "Boys in Blue" to enrank themselves, uprear the banner of the "Bloody Shirt," and march to the polls to vote for Garfield. General Rosecrans, now among us, has sounded a bugle-call to the "Boys in Blue *and* Grey," to harmoniously enrank themselves, bury the bloody shirt, uprear the Stars and Stripes, and march to the polls to vote for Hancock.

HOISTING THE FLAG IN CALIFORNIA IN 1846.

And now, before finishing, I will relate an interesting, and hitherto unpublished, episode respecting the hoisting of the American flag in California the 7th day of July, 1846:

The same secret instructions given to Commodore Jones were confided to the commanders of our war vessels then cruising in the Pacific. Accordingly, Commodore Sloat was instructed regarding the almost certainty of war soon happening with Mexico, and to be on hand nearest where he could receive speedy information of such event, in order to proceed, at once, to California and seize it before the British fleet, whose Admiral, as correctly surmised, likewise carried secret instructions from his Government to pounce upon the same prize in such event.

Both fleets had reached Mazatlan in the Spring, and hovered in that vicinity for two or three months, jealously watching the movements of each other. Sloat got positive information across Mexico of the battles of *Palo Alto* and *Resaca de la Palma*, and he and his officers, believing such to have inaugurated war, the fleet weighed anchor and crowded all sails to plant our constellated oriflamme in this *un*fabulous garden of the Hesperides.

It reached Monterey the 2d day of July, and the officers of the fleet all expected the Commodore to hoist the flag ashore immediately, at any rate, on the memorable 4th, and take formal possession of the territory in the name of the United States. But Sloat's courage began to ebb. He feared to take such responsibility. Dreaded lest he have to re-enact the role of Commodore Jones and mortifyingly haul it down. Day after day the officers went to him advising and begging him to go ashore and raise it, as they felt assured the British Admiral, Seymour, was on their track and might hourly be expected, when he would anticipate him by hoisting his royal ensign; the more especially convinced of this as they had learned, since their arrival, that General Castro and most of the Californians were prepared to invite the Admiral do so, and extend a British protectorate over California. The American consul, at the place Larkin), also urged him to such act. But Sloat hesitated and procrastinated up to late in the night of the 6th. Just before dark of that day a launch, in command of Lieut. Harrison, arrived with a letter to the Commodore, from Captain Montgomery of the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, then lying in the harbor of San Francisco, stating that the foreign settlers,

residing in the Sacramento Valley and smaller valleys north of the Bay, had raised an independent flag at Sonoma, (14th June) and were arming themselves to meet Castro, who was expected to move against them; that Fremont, with his surveying party, having been overtaken and brought back, by verbal orders from Washington, conveyed by Lieutenant Gillespie, from his flight northward, had leagued with them (the Bear Flag Party) and solicited him (Montgomery) to furnish war material and other supplies to such joint force, and that he had forthwith dispatched a messenger to obtain the Commodore's authority to furnish such supplies. Sloat immediately penned an answer directing Montgomery not to furnish such supplies, as he was, as yet, insufficiently advised of hostilities existing between the two countries, to justify him in such procedure. This was handed Harrison with orders to get in the launch and return to Yerba Buena. But the deck officer of the flagship went to the Commodore and begged him to let the sailors come aboard to stretch their legs and remain for the night—it being also cold, foggy and windy. He consented, and this almost accidental occurrence wrought a wonderful change in events. Captain Mervine, of the sloop of war Cyane, happened to be on the flagship, Savannah, at the time, who, likewise, had vainly importuned the Commodore to hoist our flag ashore. Going aboard his vessel he informed his officers of what had occurred and of his profound regret at the same. Whereupon the Purser of the Cyane—a gentleman and a scholar, a man of quick perception and patriotic impulse, as I well knew him then to be, and know him to be so now—said to Mervine, that late as it was, if he could get aboard the flagship he would arouse the Commodore from bed to implore him to rescind that order. You shall have a boat to go, responded Mervine, but I fear your representations and entreaties will avail naught. Nevertheless the Purser went, mounted the deck of the frigate, then past 10 o'clock, aroused the Commodore from bed, who consented to have an audience with him—and there, at that midnight hour, did the doubting Commodore finally yield to the additional arguments and persuasions presented by this Purser, not alone to rescind his refusal to permit Montgomery to furnish supplies to Fremont, but arousing from their slumbers his private Secretary and an officer well versed in the Spanish language, he proceeded to finish his proclamation to the inhabitants of California, completed all other arrangements, and at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 7th that Purser carried instructions to Captain Mervine to take an armed force ashore at twelve o'clock, raise our flag and have the proclamation read—the same Purser being deputed to read it in both Spanish and English.

What gave additional weight to his words with the Commodore, was the information, that whilst a guest at the White House, in Washington, less than a year previously, the President had assured him that the annexation of Texas, just then accomplished, had so embittered Mexico, that war would inevitably ensue, shortly; and that the Pacific squadron must be on the alert to quickly seize California, on such contingency, in order to forestall the British intent that way.

That such anticipation was well founded, was verified a few days after our flag went up, when the British flag ship Collingwood did come sailing into Monterey harbor, and Admiral Seymour waited on Commodore Sloat, to pay his respects and inform him that had he not found the American flag flying ashore, it was his intention to have immediately hoisted the British.

To offer further proof of the threatningly belligerant attitude of these two great owers, at that period, and the belief, in our Pacific Squadron, that a hostile demonration might, at any moment be looked for from the British fleet, when the line of battleship, Collingwood, hove in sight, the decks of our vessels were immediately cleared for action.

The Purser of the Savannah—Daingerfield Fauntleroy—another chivalric and noble gentleman of the old school; the friend and neighbor of my father, and well beloved by me in my boyhood days, informed me confidentially, at this place, of these interesting incidents, a few weeks after their happening, and they have been refreshed in my memory, and more minutely related to me during the preparation of this discourse, by the principal hero of my story, now temporarily sojourning in the State—ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of New Jersey.

CONCLUSION.

I conclude by challenging the readers of history to find a more heroic page than that which chronicles the conquest of Mexico by the American arms.

At Buena Vista, (22d Feb. 1847,) five thousand of our troops—nearly all new vol-

unteers—commaded by General Taylor, defeated in a pitched battle, twenty thousand of the enemy, commanded by their ablest General—Santa Anna. Whilst on another line commanded by General Scott, a comparatively small orce landed and took Vera Cruz, and its grand guarding castle; marched boldly interior, battling its way entered the valley of Mexico with but ten thousand effective troops; assaulted and took, in severa fierce and bloody engagements, six strongly fortified positions, defended by thirty thousand soldiers, commanded by scientifically instructed officers; then stormed the gates of the entrenched Capital City of over two hundred thousand inhabitants, compelled its capitulation, and there dictated terms of peace.

The famous *retreat* of the ten thousand Greeks, under Xenophon, from their environment of dangers in Persia, has illuminated the pages of classic literature for centuries, yet the *advance* and *victory* of the ten thousand Americans, in Mexico, eclipses the former.

Comrades! that was the heyday period of our existence. A spirit of lofty and unselfish emprise, of heroic daring, of juvenile exploitment of a patriotic prompting to avenge our country's insults and add to its domain, lured us to the invasion of this land of romance. Some to follow the footsteps of the renowned Castilian *Conquisitor* to the Halls of Montezuma, whilst others had preceded these in exploring the *terra incognita* wilds of this more northern portion. No dangers were then apprehended. None enlisted for the paltry monthly stipend nor to loot the dwellings of the foe. No bounties were required to induce, nor conscription to enforce any to enroll themselves in the ranks. All were ardent free-offering volunteers. A chivalrous martial feeling of the heart (an emotion unfelt in this selfish and mercenary day) alone impelled us in our onward march.

Let us, therefore, cherish the recollections of that glorious past—these souvenirs of gallant deeds and grand achievements; and if, amid the thronging multitudes who seek fame and fortune in this favored land of our acquirement, we are, in our waning years, and most of us impoverished, to be shoved aside and forgotten, let us console urselves with the reflection that posperity will do justice to our memories.

APPENDIX.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CLUB PILLORIED.

The foregoing address ought to and would have been published several weeks earlier but that its author—who had prepared it, chiefly for a campaign document, and as standard matter for perusal thereafter—vainly besought the Democratic State Central Committee to examine the manuscript and, if sanctioning the sentiments, as a whole, or desiring to expunge a portion, furnish him with printing funds. Not alone was this refused, but, at the instigation of its dictator—the "*California Democratic State Club*" (since the State Central Committee is but a car-tender or kite-tail to the latter) he was offensively rebuffed, because of his well-known antagonism to this rule or ruin element in the party. So anxious indeed was he to have it appear in print, that he was induced, at the instance of several, to send a note to Judge Wallace (this before finding out the foul bargainings he was engaged in) requesting him to speak to the Committee or Club about funishing said funds.

The members of such State Club are self-proclaiming Democrats; but leaving out some half dozen or so, not one drop of genuine Democratic blood can be extracted from the veins of that entire close corporation conclave. They are, especially, the leaders, as antithetic to everything Democratic (except in professing its creed) as the most radical Republican plutocrat. In truth they have long co-operated with the latter class; the arrangement, *sub rosa*, between them, being, that, in the oscillation of parties, whichsoever should gain the ascendency, in the City or State, only those were to be placed in office who would be acceptable to this joint conclave of plutocrats and their adherents.

During the past ten years, California has been governed by a *duumvirate* representative of this combination, in the persons of Leland Stanford and William M. Gwin. Some may insist that I should say a *triumvirate*, to include Lloyd Tevis; but Tevis is its chief counsellor, prime minister and Plutus power behind the throne.

It was long antecedently arranged between these *duumvirs*, that, in the event of a Democratic majority in the Legislature, James T. Farley—a loyal supporter of the great moneyed corporations, especially, of the Central Pacific Railroad Company—was to be made a U. S. Senator. The ever treacherous, corrupt and corrupting Gwin contemplated playing false to Farley by supplanting him, on finding such majority had been largely secured—since, most anxious to return to the Senate; but Farley doggedly refused to be begged, bluffed or bought off. Moreover, Gwin hoped to have been tendered a seat in Tilden's cabinet.

The scheme, now, is to make Wm. T. Wallace (another loyal supporter of the same corporations and, likewise, of all manner of corrupt schemes and thieving monopolists) next Senator, in the event of a Democratic majority in the Legislature. To encompass this, every demagogic device, corrupt appliance and all the money in the treasury of the Democratic State Club—that is, what remains after paying to keep up the costly Club quarters (Steve Whipple's old gambling den and next occupied by banker Ralston as a private harem for himself and friends—a most appropriate place for such an assemblage of political gamblers and whoremongers as now occupy the apartments) are being applied to further the candidacy of Wallace.

This Club was organized to dominate the politics of the city and State. In it was planned that unblushing scheme of fraud, corruption, bamboozlery and falsehood, which sought to secure the nomination of Judge Stephen J. Field, by the Cincinnati Convention. Defeated in this, its members are actively drilling and strengthening their entire line, so as to surround and capture President Hancock and Cabinet, and thus secure, for themselves and partisans, the Federal offices and other "spoils of victory."

And yet, additional to their treachery to the entire Democracy of the Union, in attempting to palm upon the party such a monster of iniquity as Judge Field, of whose character none were better cognizant than they, the most of these simulating Democrats—those, at least, residing in San Francisco—voted for the Republican nominee for Governor, George C. Perkins. Hence, had Field been nominated and, of course,

defeated, Garfield would have been almost equally as acceptable to this sans-principle clique. In truth, destroy their hope of office from Hancock, and the making Wallace Senator, to secure the same, when they would much prefer the election of Garfield. It is a clique which heavily handicaps the party. But for the Presidential election, into which popular wave these "soldiers of fortune" have flung themselves, they would continue to keep, as they made it, the party a wreck in this City and State.

The fear of these men absolutely ruling it, in the event of a victory to our side, still repels thousands, of both Democrats and Republicans, from the ranks, otherwise, anxious to enroll in them. These, point to the fact that four of the electors, perhaps, a fifth, are devoted adherents of this faction. But as such electors are merely automata or counters, in our long usaged system of voting for President, let us cast our ballots for them, objectionable as they may be, personally.

Nevertheless, it will add strength to the Democratic side for the sincere members of the party, throughout the State, to repudiate this Club clique and see to it that none of its members nor servitors shall be nominated to office, especially not for the Legislature.

Controlling, as it always has, more or less, the Democratic State Conventions, this clique was partly defeated and partly successful in its artful manoeuverings to run the recent one. It secured a subservient State Central Committee, four or five Electors, and a portion of the delegation to Cincinnati; but failed in having the Convention pronounce in favor of Field; and, when finding how obnoxious he was to the most of that body, then failed to prevent its giving expression to any candidatorial preferences, and thus evidencing Field's extreme weakness in it—he receiving but two votes. He had a few more friends there, but they dared not then to openly manifest. It, also, failed to prevent the high-toned Terry from being placed on the electoral ticket—the insidious Gwin having secretly inspired the opposition made to him, in the Convention, because it was well known by the leading Field conspirators, that, in the event of his nomination at Cincinnati, Terry would withdraw his name from the ticket. Terry has since informed me that he would unquestionably have done so.

Not here can be fully unfolded that dark chapter of criminal machinations, east and west of the Rocky Mountains, worked to secure the Presidential candidacy of Field. Doctor Gwin's lying report given the New York *Herald* regarding his alleged interview with Tilden, and asseveration of the popularity of Field in California, and unanimity of the delegation for him, have been exposed and denounced through the public prints; but not that tremendous bribery scheme by which a million or two of dollars was provided and ready to be used in buying votes for Tilden. Lloyd Tevis was telegramed to hasten to Cincinnati to draw checks for a half million, about the quota the Plundercrats of California were to contribute to such fund.

Large sums were antecedently expended by the "Field Literary Bureaus', in Washington and New York, to manufacture popularity for his candidacy, including the publication of his lying autobiography; in which those three desperate duels of his (never fought, however) were so lengthily descanted upon. It has always been a question in California whether Field is the bigger coward or knave.

In the anxious effort to make good Gwin's outgiving, that the California delegation was solid for Field, and finding that arguing, begging and bull-dozing were unavailing to effect this, next, promises of securing for them high official stations were tried; which, also failing, then heavy cash *douceur* drafts, from the pen of Tevis, were tendered to certain members of it.

Finally, since it is a foregone conclusion that the Democracy are to assume the reins of the Federal Government, next 4th of March, does it not behoove us to commence the task of purging our party of such impure and undemocratic influences as this State Club and its connections. Already, I perceive in the nominations made in some of the interior counties, as well as those being put forward in San Francisco, that this Club clique has largely succeeded in having its henchmen selected. Such candidates, especially those running for the Legislature, should be taken off the tickets, or pledged to vote against Wallace or any representative of the clique, for U. S. Senator.

Its artful tactics is to have men elected to the Legislature who shall announce themselves favorable to some other person or persons than Wallace—a few sincerely prefering such others—but when corralled in caucus, will all be induced to combine upon him.

What will the Democracy or people of California gain by electing a majority of Legislators favorable to the selection of Wallace, or any one of such clique, U. S. Senator? Better, far, that the Republicans shall obtain a majority and elect their man. It will not change the existing majority in the Senate, of ten—an amply sufficient one to support the Democratic Administration, if inducted to office next 4th of March; and in

the event of such induction, that majority—should the party prove worthy of being restored to power—will be greatly increased, during the next few years.

A Republican, therefore, in the place of Booth, cannot obstruct the administration nor exert any evil influence upon the Democratic majority. But with such corporation servitors as Farley and Wallace to counsel improper appointments, and falsely advise and logroll improper measures of legislation, vast injury will be done to the party and country.

Doubtless, should the Republicans be enabled to elect a Senator, he will be a corporation servitor; but the party will be held responsible for his actions; and so, too, will the Democratic party be held responsible should it elect a like representative. Hence, I repeat, let a Republican, in preference, be chosen.

For several years a large majority of the people of California, irrespective of party proclivities—mainly those of Democratic faith—struggled to rid themselves of the corrupt rule of these barnacle politicians of the the two old parties, backed as they have been, by the moneyed Oligarchy. To this end, a Constitutional Convention was called which I, as well known, had long advocated. The new Constitution was adopted, by a large majority, notwithstanding the herculean efforts made to defeat it—foremost among the opponents of calling the Convention and sanctioning its labors, being the leaders, in fact, nearly all the members of this Democratic State Club.

Now, what do we behold? Why, that after repudiating this old clique of pretended Democrats—throwing such incubus from our shoulders—the party is looking on with apparent indifference to the vile barterings being made between renegade Granger and Workingmen leaders, and these old Bourbons of the Democratic State Club, to place the latter in power again; these to have the Legislature, where, additional to making Wallace Senator, that they may, through his and Farley's influence, secure for themselves all the Federal offices in California, and as many foreign appointments as possible—pass such laws as will nullify the best provisions of the New Constitution, and enact others to, likewise, subserve the grasping purposes of the plutocracy; whilst the equally as selfish Granger and Workingmen leaders who are parties to this treacherous compact, are to have most of the local offices. And what stigmatizes these Granger and Workingmen leaders as the meanest of serviles, is the fact that the members of this State Club nearly all favored the infamous "Gag Law" which was passed to suppress independent discussion of any reform measures, thus striking at the foundation principle of free government—*liberty of speech*.

I invoke my fellow Democrats not to sanction such compacts, and thus again turn over the State government into the hands of such mal-famed clique. The best interests of California and the cause of Democracy counsel you otherwise. Do not permit yourselves to be blinded by party appeals, nor induced to vote for one of these open or disguised servitors of the Democratic State Club, merely because he has been "regularly" nominated and is dubbed a "Democrat." Sooner than this, swap votes with your Republican neighbors. Agree to vote for their Legislative nominees in lieu of votes for the Democratic Electors; since, I again reiterate, it is infinitely better for the cause of Democracy and abiding interests of the State, that the Republicans shall have a majority in the next Legislature, than that this Club clique shall secure a majority of so-called Democrats.

This arrogant, supercilious and traitorous close corporation clique, not content with securing all the appliances mentioned, to foist themselves into power again have, thro' the agency of two of its members, (Major Hammond and Captain Blanding), captured the Mexican Veteran Organizations on this coast for the purpose of using their prestige here and at Washington, to subserve their own selfish purposes.

Thus is this rule or ruin clique of spiders weaving a net-work of jugglery around the rank and file of Democratic voters of the State to compel these to place them in power again as absolute masters, in the event the Democracy shall secure a victory. And let the Grangers, Greenbackers, Workingmen and other "Mudsills" be assured that these aristocratic Clubites, who, at heart, hate the whole of them, as, so often manifested, will, after election, prove false to all their promises and pledges made to them, and, in some particulars, treacherous before.* I have said that sooner than these latter be made the catpaws or conniving tools of this Club, better the Republicans obtain a majority in the Legislature.

I go further and declare, that better Garfield or Weaver shall obtain the Electoral vote of the State than Hancock, if these men are to, thereby, secure such mastery, and

---

* Since this matter was placed in the printers' hands, the Supreme Court has decided there are no County Officers to be elected. This renders such trades off. Hence the Workingmen, who were parties to them, should now have a larger share of the Assembly candidates, and the nominee for Congress. Let them demand this and thus, with their eight Senators, secure enough members to hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

thus continue that infamous record of our party, in California, which their polluting control has justly attached to it.

If, as I believe, the latter is going to be wafted into the Executive Chair on a great re-actionary wave of public opinion, he will receive a large majority at the East, and, hence, not need a vote on this side. C. E. PICKETT.

San Francisco, October 1st, 1880.

A NEW PLUNDERCRAT ORGAN DISGUISED IN THF GARB OF DEMOCRACY.

A Syndicate of wealthy Plundercrats belonging to the DEMOCRATIC STATE CLUB—Lloyd Tevis reputed to be at its head—has purchased the Evening *Examiner*, and started it as a first-class morning "Democratic" paper, to be run by creatures of this Club. W. T. Baggett, a comparatively new comer to the country, is its ostensible conductor. He acquired some mal-fame last Winter, here and at Washington, in connection with Judge Field, County Attorney Murphy, and others of a Ring, by reason of their disreputable transactions in the Pueblo Survey.

Thus we find the example set by the millionaire monopolists of the Republican party at the East, of owning and conducting first-class daily newspapers, is to be followed here, by the same order of so-called Democrats. Why did this Syndicate not assist the old *Examiner* proprietors, who honorably and ably conducted a genuine Democratic paper, to widen the sphere of its usefulness?

All genuine Democrats should let this Pluto-Syndicate organ severely alone. If desiring a good Democratic paper, published in San Francisco, let them patronize the Daily *Globe*. Also, the old pioneer weekly, the *Golden Era*, which is well edited and strongly Democratic. And support the two Greenback-Labor organs—*Pacific Greenbacker* and Illustrated *Graphic*. ☞ And that excellent organ of the Mexican War Veterans, published at Washington City, D. C.,—the VIDETTE—a monthly issue, price one dollar per annum, should be well supported, not alone by the Veterans, but others desirous to read in it, many interesting incidents and stories of the Mexican War.

TO GREENBACK-LABOR VOTERS.

As known to many of you, I have long advocated the essential measures of your party. I subscribe to the following :

1. Abolition of the "National Gold Banks."
2. Prohibition of all paper money, except that issued by the Federal Government.
3. Gradual payment of the U. S. Bonds in Government currency notes, or in silver or gold, if in the Treasury, and preferred by the Bondholders.
4. Remonetization and increased coinage of silver.
5. Down with the Aurocrats.

The creation of money is a sovereign attribute, and it should be emitted only by the Government. Then you and I, and every voter become Stockholders and Directors in the Bank.

Thirty years ago I advocated, through the public prints, abolishment of all laws for the enforced collection of debts. I hold the same opinion; and with adoption of the American system of finance, advocated by the Greenback-Labor party, let this great and beneficial measure be included.

But since a question of paramount importance must be first adjusted—*determination of what form of Government we are to live under*—I am for restoring the Democratic party to power, at the Federal center, to reorganize the old Government, established by the founders of the Republic, and then, should such party not practicalize sound financial theories and, otherwise, favor the People instead of the Plundercrats, we will organize a new party that shall oust it from power.

The Democratic Assembly candidates, in my District, having been packed and pledged to vote for Wallace for U. S. Senator, I shall cast my ballot for those on your ticket.

For Congressman, I shall vote for JOHN S. ENOS—nominee of the Workingmen's party—a sound Democrat and reliable and capable man.

NOTICE.

Unable to obtain funds from Democrats or Veterans to publish the forgoing Address for free circulation, I prepared the APPENDIX, and publish it at my own expense, placing it on sale in the book and newspaper stores, at twenty-five cents per copy.

Persons desirous of giving a wider circulation to the pamphlet, can obtain copies, in quantity, at lower rates, from "The San Francisco News Company," 413 Washington street, S. F., or from the author, 640 Clay street., Room 1.

LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THIS BOOK IS DUE ON THE LAST DATE

RETURN TO → **CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT**
202 Main Library

LOAN PERIOD 1 **HOME USE**	2	3
4	5	6

ALL BOOKS MAY BE RECALLED AFTER 7 DAYS

Renewals and Recharges may be made 4 days prior to the due date.

Books may be Renewed by calling 642-3405.

DUE AS STAMPED BELOW

JAN 15 1992

AUTO DISC DEC 13 1991

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY
BERKELEY, CA 94720

FORM NO. DD6

YC 15396

U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES

C008187849

75704